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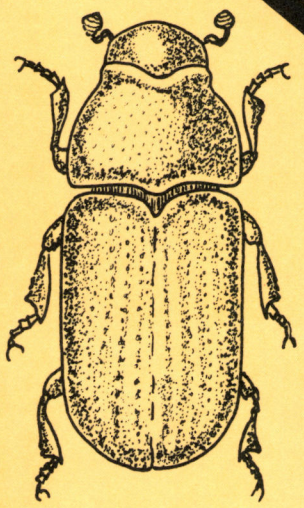

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POST-SUPPRESSION EVALUATION
Douglas-fir Beetle Project

Walnut Canyon National
Monument
National Park Service
Arizona

1972

Branch of Forest Insect and Disease Management
Division of Timber Management
Southwestern Region, USDA, Forest Service
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On May 3, 1972, seven standing Douglas-fir trees at the Walnut Canyon National Monument were sprayed with a solution of ethylene dibromide and fuel oil to control populations of the Douglas-fir beetle, Dendroctonus pseudotsugae Hopk. The solution, which contained 1 quart of 83% ethylene dibromide per 5 gallons of fuel oil, was applied by Forest Service and National Park Service personnel.

A post-suppression evaluation of the treatment was made on August 23, 1972, by Chuck Germain, of the Forest Insect and Disease Management Branch, U.S. Forest Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Bark samples from the treated trees were removed and examined. No living Douglas-fir beetle eggs, larvae, pupae, or adults were found. The chemical treatment was successful in suppressing the beetle in the infested trees. Standing green trees adjacent to and across canyon from the treated area were also examined. One green fir near the infested area exhibited evidence of beetle attack, i.e. oozing pitch and frass. Closer examination of this tree proved it to be a pitchout or unsuccessful attack.

The area should be re-examined in 1973 to evaluate the status of the remaining residual Douglas-fir beetle population throughout the Monument.